

Claims

1. A method of carrying out a televisit comprising the steps of:

- acquiring the data of a patient, which are relevant for the televisit,
- recording an image of at least one body zone of the patient, which is relevant for the televisit, and
- transmitting the data and the image to a medical institution, characterised in that
 - a 3D-image is recorded as the image of the body zone of the patient, which is relevant for the televisit.

2. A method according to claim 1 characterised in that both personal and also medical data are acquired as relevant patient data.

3. A method according to claim 1 characterised in that the data are acquired as reactions to questions and/or instructions presented to the patient.

4. A method according to claim 3 characterised in that the questions and/or instructions are transmitted at the beginning of or during the televisit to a televisit device which is disposed at the location of the patient.

5. A method according to claim 3 characterised in that the questions and/or instructions are stored in a televisit device disposed at the location of the patient.

6. A method according to claim 1 characterised in that the transmitted data are stored in the medical institution.

7. A method according to claim 1 characterised in that the data and/or the questions or instructions are transmitted to the medical institution by telephone line.

8. A method according to claim 1 characterised in that the data and/or the questions or instructions are transmitted by cellular radio.

9. A method according to claim 1 characterised in that the data and/or the questions or instructions are transmitted by way of the Internet.

10. A method according to claim 1 characterised in that the data and/or the questions or instructions are transmitted in encrypted form.

11. A method according to claim 1 characterised in that for calling up the data in the medical institution an identification of the person performing the calling-up procedure is interrogated.

12. A method according to claim 1 characterised in that during recording of the 3D-image a pattern is projected onto the body zone of the patient, which is relevant for the televisit.

13. A method according to claim 12 characterised in that the 3D-image is recorded in a wavelength range other than the visible range.

14. A method according to claim 12 characterised in that the both a 2D-image or a 3D-image is recorded in the visible wavelength range and a 3D-image is recorded in a wavelength range other than the visible wavelength range.

15. A method according to claim 12 characterised in that the pattern is projected in the invisible wavelength range.

16. A method according to claim 1 characterised in that measurement of the body zone of the patient, which is relevant for the televisit, is effected on the basis of the 3D-image.

17. A method according to claim 1 characterised in that a plurality of 3D-recordings are put together to form a film.

18. A 3D-camera, in particular for use in carrying out a televisit, comprising an objective (210) and a camera chip (202), characterised in that the objective (210) includes two recording devices (212a, 212b) for recording partial images of an original (50) of which the image is to be produced, from two different recording directions, wherein a respective partial image is produced for each direction, and the objective (210) is such that both partial images are produced on the camera chip (202) in mutually juxtaposed relationship.

19. A 3D-camera according to claim 18 characterised in that the objective (210) has more than two recording devices (212a, 212b) for recording partial images of an original (50) of which the image is to be produced, from more than two different recording directions, wherein a respective partial image is produced for each direction, and the recording devices (212a, 212b) are so designed that all partial images are produced on the camera chip (202) in mutually juxtaposed relationship.

20. A 3D-camera according to claim 18 characterised in that each recording device (212a, 212b) has its own front and its own rear lens (214a, 214b, 216a, 216b).

21. A 3D-camera according to claim 18 characterised in that each recording device (212a, 212b) includes its own front lens (214a, 214b) and all recording devices (212a, 212b) include a common rear lens (216).

22. A 3D-camera according to claim 18 characterised in that it includes a projection system (230) for the projection of a pattern onto the original (50) of which the image is to be produced.

23. A 3D-camera according to claim 22 characterised in that the recording devices (212a, 212b) are arranged in mirror image symmetry relative to each other and the projection system (230) is arranged in the plane of symmetry of the recording devices (212a, 212b).

24. A 3D-camera according to claim 22 characterised in that the projection system (230) is adapted for projection in a wavelength range outside the wavelength range of visible light.

25. A 3D-camera according to claim 18 characterised in that at least one recording device (212b) includes a splitter (222) for separating the partial image produced by the recording device (212b) into a visible partial image in the visible wavelength range and an invisible partial image outside the wavelength range of visible light and the beam path in the splitter (222) is such that the invisible partial image is produced on the camera chip (202) beside the visible partial images.

26. Apparatus for carrying out a televisit comprising:

- an acquisition unit (5; 103) for acquiring data of a patient,
- a transmission unit (9) for sending the data, and
- a camera (7; 107) for recording an image of at least one body zone of the patient, characterised in that
- the camera (7; 107) is a 3D-camera.

27. Apparatus according to claim 26 characterised in that there is provided an output unit (3, 103) for the output of questions and/or instructions to the patient.

28. Apparatus according to claim 27 characterised in that the acquisition unit and the output unit are formed by a touch-sensitive display screen.

29. Apparatus according to claim 28 characterised in that it includes at least one connection for the connection of at least one further acquisition unit or output unit.

30. Apparatus according to claim 29 comprising a blood pressure or diabetes measuring device as a further acquisition unit.

31. Apparatus according to claim 26 characterised in that there is a receiving unit (9) for receiving questions and/or instructions to the patient.

32. Apparatus according to claim 26 characterised in that the transmitting and/or the receiving unit (9) are adapted for transmission and/or reception by way of a telephone line.

33. Apparatus according to claim 26 characterised in that it is in the form of a mobile televisit device.

34. Apparatus according to claim 33 characterised in that the transmitting and/or receiving unit (9) is or are adapted for transmission and/or reception by way of a cellular network.

35. Apparatus according to claim 26 characterised in that there is provided an encryption unit for encryption of the data to be transmitted.

36. Apparatus according to claim 26 characterised in that there is provided a decryption unit for decryption of the received questions and/or instructions.

37. A televisit receiving device for receiving the data sent by an apparatus according to claim 26 characterised in that it includes a module for assembling received 3D-images to form a film.

38. A televisit receiving device according to claim 37 characterised in that it includes a transmitter for transmitting questions and/or instructions.